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Ex 55

$$P[X=k] = \frac{{}_3C_k \cdot {}_6C_{5-k}}{{}_9C_5} = \frac{{}_3C_k \cdot {}_6C_{5-k}}{126}$$

$$P[Y=k] = {}_5C_k \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^k \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^{5-k}$$

$\frac{1 \cdot 4}{12^3 6}$   
 $\frac{4 \cdot 3 \cdot 2}{12^3 6}$

f1,

$$E[X] = \sum_{k=0}^3 k P[X=k]$$

$$= \frac{1}{126} \sum_{k=0}^3 k \cdot {}_3C_k \cdot {}_6C_{5-k}$$

$$= \frac{1}{126} \{ 1 \cdot 3 \cdot 15 + 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 20 + 3 \cdot 1 \cdot 15 \} \quad \frac{120}{126} = \frac{60}{63} = \frac{20}{21}$$

$$= \frac{45 + 120 + 45}{126} = \frac{210}{126}$$

$$E[Y] = \sum_{k=0}^5 k P[X=k] = 5 \cdot \frac{1}{3} = \frac{5}{3}$$

✓ Pra 41

$$(1) P[X=k] = \frac{k}{6C_3} - \frac{k-1}{6C_3} \quad \begin{matrix} & & & k & & \\ & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 \end{matrix}$$
$$= \frac{k(k-1)}{20}$$

3つのくみあわせの場合、  
確率が独立でない？

→ いっその最大は使えな...

$$P[X=k] = \frac{(k-1)(k-2)}{6C_3}$$
$$= \frac{(k-1)(k-2)}{20}$$

Pra 42

(1) 2つの一方が最大3であればよい。

$$P[X \leq 3] = \frac{3}{n}$$

$$P[Y \leq 3] = \frac{3}{n}$$

∴,

$$P[Z=3] = \left(\frac{3}{n}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{2}{n}\right)^2$$

✓ (2) 一方が最大3でもう一方が1~kであればよい。

$$P[Z=k] = \frac{1}{n} \times \frac{k}{n} = \frac{k}{n^2}$$

ⓐ 普通1=最大値と考えればよい。

$$P[Z=k] = \left(\frac{k}{n}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{k-1}{n}\right)^2$$

Pr 43

$$(1) P[X = k] = \frac{1}{2^n}$$

$$P[Y = k] = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{n} & (k \leq n) \\ 0 & (k > n) \end{cases}$$

Fl,

Case (i)  $k \leq n$

$k$  が 1 つだけ、もう一方は  $k$  以下にあり得る。

$$\begin{aligned} P[Z = k] &= \frac{k}{2^n} \times \frac{k}{n} - \frac{k-1}{2^n} \times \frac{k-1}{n} \\ &= \frac{2k-1}{2n^2} \end{aligned}$$

Case (ii)  $k > n$

$X$  が、必ず  $k$  に存在し得る。

$$P[Z = k] = \frac{1}{2^n}$$

$$(2) E[Z = k] = \sum_{k=0}^n k \frac{2k-1}{2n^2} + \sum_{k=n+1}^{2n} k \frac{1}{2^n}$$

Pr 44

(1)  $X = 3, 4, 5$  是互斥的.

Case (i)  $X = 3$

$$P[X=3] = p^3 + q^3$$

Case (ii)  $X = 4$

$$\begin{aligned} P[X=4] &= {}_3C_2 p^2 q \times p + {}_3C_1 p q^2 \times q \\ &= 3(p^2 + q^2) p q \end{aligned}$$

Case (iii)

$$\begin{aligned} P[X=5] &= {}_4C_2 p^2 q^2 \times p + {}_4C_1 p^3 q^2 \times q \\ &= 6(p+q) p^2 q^2 \end{aligned}$$

Fl,

$$\begin{aligned} E[X] &= 3 \cdot (p^3 + q^3) + 4 \cdot 3(p^2 + q^2) p q + 5 \cdot 6(p+q) p^2 q^2 \\ &= 3(p+q)(p^2 - pq + q^2) + 12pq \{ (p+q)^2 - 2pq \} + 30(p+q) p^2 q^2 \\ &= 3 \{ (p+q)^2 - 3pq \} + 12pq \{ 1 - 2pq \} + 30 p^2 q^2 \\ &= 3 - 9pq + 12pq - 24p^2 q^2 + 30 p^2 q^2 \\ &= 6p^2 q^2 + 3pq + 3 \end{aligned}$$